

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1822.

[NO. 108.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subscriber, as agent, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John M'Gimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold together, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

WM. M'GIMSEY, Agent
for the Heirs of Col. J. M'Gimsey, dec'd.
Morganton, April 13, 1822.—12wt109
N. B. Any person wishing to purchase privately, can do so by applying any time before the day of sale.

CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the State.

HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, Natural, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.
April 15, 1822.—3mt110

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all these stockholders, who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 13th day of August next, that the stock of such delinquents will, on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'y.
June 20, 1822.—9wt14

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822.....Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, vs. John Humphris.....Original Attachment.....Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes.
13wt15r

THOS. CALLOWAY, C. C. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

In Equity.....Spring Term, 1822.
ALEXANDER GRAY and Jesse Harper, Administrators, with the will annexed, of Solomon Parke, deceased, against John Morgan and others.....It appearing to the court that Augustus B. Longstreet and Frances Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Flowers, and Polly his wife, reside without this state: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.
B. ELLIOTT, C. M. E.

6wt9—Price adv. \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Marmaduke Swain, vs. Job Mills.—Atta. levied in the hands of B. Elliott and others.—It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

6wt9—Price adv. \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Michael Swain, vs. Pomroy Higley.—Atta. levied in the hands of Joseph Hodgson and others.—It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

6wt9—Price adv. \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Thomas Greer, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment.....Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandise, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of August next, and reply, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

3mt16 Price adv. \$4

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....James Wilson, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment.....Levied in the hands of Alex. Porter, Richard Robinson, and others, and they summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and reply, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

3mt16 Price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

THE Petition of Guy Maxwell, in right of his wife Elizabeth, John Gibney and Alexander Gibney against William Gibney and William Alexander, in right of his wife Nancy, praying partition of the real estate of Nicholas Gibney, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Gibney and William Alexander, reside beyond the limits of this state—It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said William Gibney and William Alexander appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6wt12—Price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

In Equity.....April Term, 1822.

Jesse A. Pearson, Joseph Pearson and others, against William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas, William Langhorne: also against Pleasant H. May and Benjamin Chairs, executors of the last will of William Thomas, deceased.

It appearing to the court that William Langhorne resides in Virginia, and William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas, and Pleasant H. May, reside in South-Carolina: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said defendants, William Langhorne, William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas and Pleasant H. May, do make their personal appearance at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan aforesaid, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and answer, plead, or demur to the complainants' bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

6t108 Test. GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

In Equity.....April Term, 1822.

The Executors of the last Will of Richmond Pearson, deceased, vs. Benjamin Chairs and Pleasant H. May, Executors of the last Will of William Thomas, deceased.

It appearing to the court that Pleasant H. May, one of the defendants, resides in South-Carolina—It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for him to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for Rowan county, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the complainants' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.

6t8 Test. GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822.....Ruth Harris vs. John Harris.—It appearing to the court, by return of two subpoenas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.
3mt114 ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822.....John Thompson, vs. David Evans.....O. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless he; the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.

3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822.....William Burch, vs. Nancy Burch.....Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.

3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822.....Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt.....Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian.

3mt112r

Test. VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Christopher Swain, vs. Job Mills.—Atta. levied in the hands of Moses Swain and others.—It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

6wt9—Price adv. \$2.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE VARIOUS WAYS OF PREPARING AND EMPLOYING INDIAN CORN.

There are many things the rich have no need to think of, which would be of infinite advantage to the poor; if they had the knowledge necessary to turn that product of their labour they have most in their power, to their own comfort—you may perhaps smile when you perceive this preamble is to usher into notice the virtues of *Indian corn*. I will allow you to do so, if you can find in my enumeration one use to which I put that valuable grain, worthy of being more generally known. In order to swell the list, I mention some of the purposes for which it is used, that are known to every one; before I enter into the detail of preparing a dish, which I consider the best, healthiest, and most palatable food we have, I will begin with it before the seed is perfectly formed; it can then be made, if properly done, a *fine pickle*. We all know how delicious *roasting ears* are; when fit for this use it will make a superior *starch*; if scalded and dried you may have *roasting ears* in the middle of winter. When the grain is hardened, you have for all the domestic animals in the shocks, tops, &c. &c. The leaves of the shock or husk, by slitting them finely, make excellent *mattresses* or under beds. The flour or meal of the grain is the most wholesome we use; I need only mention a few of the ways in which it is managed in this state, for I should never have done were I only to give you the receipts for making the various kinds of corn bread common in this part of the country. A favorite way of making corn bread with us, is to make a batter with meal, milk, eggs, and a little shortening,* about the consistence of that for pound cake, which it resembles in appearance when baked in tins commonly used for that purpose. In making light bread by mixing the wheat flour and yeast with mush, we consider it adds much to the sweetness and wholesomeness of the bread; we likewise in all griddle cakes, mix meal with wheat flour as tending to make them lighter, with fewer eggs than they would take with wheat flour alone—in short, we use corn meal on all occasions either with or without wheat flour—not because we have not flour sufficient, but because we prefer meal. I can assure my fair countrywomen, they need not apply to quacks or perfumers, or (I forget what they call them) I mean those foreigners who vend poisons, under the pretence of rendering those that use them more beautiful; and recommend them, because a few wornout old women have made out, by attending to nothing else but the application of various arts to hide their deformity for a short time, who having no beauty to endanger, cannot fear the consequences. I say those who do believe in the virtues of cosmetics will find my favorite corn meal superior to all the washes, de Maintenon, &c. &c. it will render the skin smooth, transparent and white—and wthal it is perfectly safe; only let them try it instead of going to one of those vendors aforesaid, and spending two or three dollars for a nostrum, which at best will only be a transitory benefit, leaving a lasting ill effect; let them put over the fire a pint of water, when it boils stir in as much fine meal as will make it the consistence of paste—when cooling they may add a spoonfull of honey and a little rose water, though the latter articles are not necessary—let them use this *paste*, or as I vulgarly call it, *mush*, instead of soap every time they perform their morning and evening ablutions, or, in other words, wash themselves. I venture to affirm their complexions will derive more advantage from the application of this paste, than from any of those washes which they pay so high for.

I come now to the preparation of the grain, which I believe is not as generally known as it ought to be, considering its excellence. It is what we call *lyed hommony*; we likewise have the large hommony and small-hommony, both of which are common, are fine dishes and superior to rice when properly managed; but the *lyed hommony*

* A word in Domestic Cookery which implies that butter, lard, or oil, may be used.

is preferred by every one who is accustomed to it, as being more wholesome and more palatable. It is prepared by boiling the white field corn in ashes and water, until the husk or skin of the grain is loosened, which will be the case in a few minutes, and it is necessary to pay attention that it does not remain too long in the ashes, as it will by that means taste of the lye—so soon as the husk is loosened, it must be washed and rubbed through the hands in cold water until the grain is cleansed from the ashes and skin, it may then be dried to make use of at any time, or boiled immediately, if wanted.—When ready to be cooked for the table, it must be scalded and put over to boil in plenty of water, observing always to keep sufficient hot water ready to add to it as the first boils away. The grain bursts open into a white ball and becomes soft when sufficiently done. This is the manner we boil it to eat with milk or cream, either warm or cold. It is also used in this country by the Indians and Creole boatmen, who prefer it to any thing else in a soup, by putting the corn over with a piece of beef or pork, leaving the water in it which makes the soup—in the other case the grain is taken out of the water. A yankee acquaintance of mine who knew nothing of hommony, has become so fond of this dish as to declare *lyed hommony* and milk to be preferable to the best sweet meats and cream that can be had, and I doubt not some more there are who would think the same, were they equally to make the trial. I have been induced to write the preceding.

A Missouri Farmer's Wife.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

We have received by the Amity, the 72d number of the Edinburgh Review, the general dullness of which in a great measure justifies the contemptuous notice of the declining state of that celebrated work so liberally bestowed on it by the writers of Blackwood's Magazine. The only articles of any general interest in the present number are an Essay on Prison Discipline, a Review of Lord Byron's Tragedies, a Character of Demosthenes, and an Essay on the Malaria or Pestilential Vapour of the Pontine Marshes. We have no leisure for a detailed notice of these articles, but from the essay on Demosthenes quote the following just and animated passage, which recalls the recollection of the early superiority of the Review. The writer, speaking of the Grecian classics as models of imitation in thought and composition, says—and let every Englishman read it, and deny that he blushes for his country—

"In them will be found no luscious and surfeiting sweetness—no misplaced and tawdry ornament—no awkward and distempered sentiment—no sparkling and extravagant conceits.—Among them roses are not covered with vermilion to heighten their colour, or smothered with small nice titillating powder to add to their perfume. Theirs are the vigorous, general, enduring beauties of Nature.—You may add, if you please—you may alter if you dare—you may improve if you can—but there stands the building, of ample and well adjusted proportions, of subdued and retiring, but exquisite beauty, of severe but real grandeur, upon which twenty centuries have not been able to commit any ravages—nor shall it sink under the stroke of Time. To them, therefore, (Homer, Plato and Demosthenes are particularly alluded to,) shall every age and generation, whose judgment is not perverted by envy, bring and offer the wreath of victory, and shall guard the offering inviolate, and are likely to continue to do so, whilst water shall flow, and the lofty trees flourish."—Longinus.

"Amid such idolatrous panegyrics—when, moreover, we learn, from no mean authority, that one single city—the eye indeed of Greece, was 'inventress of all learning' (Cic. de Orat.) an inquiry naturally suggests itself—how fares it, at this moment, with the inheritors of this land—the fairest portion of the earth, from which have issued poets, historians,

* Isocrates, we learn, was fifteen years in completing his principal oration; yet so far was he from loading this his favorite daughter, patch by patch, with gorgeous apparel, so as to bring her out at last in a full birth-day suit of magnificent decoration, that one would rather think, from the perfect absence of all glitter, he had spent the time in undressing her.

philosophers, orators, patriots, in such a continued stream of glory?—Where now is the tribute paid, so justly due, for the civilization and improvement of mankind?—Who guards the offering at the shrine of genius, of which the critic speaks? What nation is the foremost in discharging the debt of gratitude to their ancestors, by conferring benefits upon their descendants? To this inquiry it is our unwelcome task to answer, that the children of this renowned race, after having endured for nearly five centuries a more than Egyptian bondage under the most austere and insolent task-masters that have ever yet vexed and tormented any portion of mankind—after having been the slaves of the meanest and basest of slaves—the sport and plaything of eunuchs and panders, have at length risen as one man, and, drawing the sword, have cast away the scabbard, to redeem themselves from slavery, and purge the foul stain from the name of Greece. That this strife, in such a case, has now endured for upwards of twelve months; and that England, with the name of liberty upon her lips—the supposed patroness of the injured and the oppressed, (we say nothing of actual assistance, but) has not vouchsafed to encourage and hearten them in their career, by one cheering smile of approbation—by one animating expression of applause; nay, more, that, not content with cold indifference and selfish apathy, this same England, under the mask of an ill-disguised neutrality, has actually sided against the sufferers, and has given her aid towards delivering over the Christian descendants of Greeks to the whips and scourges of infidel Barbarians!—And that, too, when Englishmen of former days, before this nation had grown into the firmness and consistency of power—whilst a people comparatively in the gristle, and under the dominion of a woman, stretched out a helping hand and saved the Hollanders in their agony of danger and glory—and, by so doing, braved and defied, when in the very zenith of their domination, the hereditary pride of Austria, and the supercilious loftiness of Castile. What! Is the doctrine of legitimacy come to this? Does the Holy Alliance open its capacious and accommodating arms to embrace the foe of Christendom—the Turk? Does prescription run in favour also of his dominion? Are the quantity and duration of suffering to be made, in every possible case, the very reasons for its continuance; when every man's heart feels, and his understanding confirms the feeling, that, the longer it has been protracted, the more aggravating and afflicting is the injustice?

"Surely, surely, our political climate has been severely altered, or there is something peculiarly malignant in the distemperature of the present season. Is there a people, whose government is theoretically and practically vicious, whose chance of amendment is desperate, and patience no longer a virtue—and do they endeavor to better their condition, and profit by the spreading lights and information of mankind?—The very first breath of a whisper of any such attempt makes the flesh of our rulers creep. A military force is called in, and quells the movement by the sword. Their sympathy is excited by the endearing spectacle of reason yielding to power. Tranquility, they say, is restored. But we have no time for a commentary:—our text is—Greece, Parga, Spain, Portugal, Naples, S. America, the Ionian Isles, Greece! Let nations be parcelled out and divided amongst the ruling powers as the *spolia opima* of victory—let unoffending and harmless people be transferred from one master to another, as the live stock of the land which they inhabit—let precedents be created destructive of the balance of power, and of the independence of weak states amongst the strong—let any aspect or 'shape' of things be 'taken,' but that of change in the form of government, 'and their firm nerves will never tremble.' But the very insinuation of such a change—though according to safe and glorious example—though from the very worst to that which all experience concurs with all reason in showing to be the best—fills them at once with animosity and terror."

† Athens is the property of the Kishar Aga (the slave of the scraglio, and guardian of the women) who appoints the Waywode. A Pandar and Eunuch—these are not polite, yet true appellations—now governs the Governor of Athens.—Lord Byron's Note to the Greeks.

‡ This was the way with the men of old. When the Persians came to demand earth and water in token of submission, the Spartans and Athenians tossed them into a muddy ditch, telling them to help themselves—there was plenty of both!

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.

The packet ship *Panthen*, Captain Bennett, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having sailed on the 8th of May, and brought us papers of that day, with London dates to the evening of the 6th.

From the tenor of the previous advices from France, interesting news was expected by this arrival; but it appears there was no truth in the war rumor from Havre, and, according to the latter dates, there was no expectation of war.

There was no further circumstances related concerning the shipwreck of the *Albion*. About 1500 letters, saved in a mutilated state, reached Liverpool on the 4th. A vessel had sailed from Liverpool with apparatus, with a view of fishing for whatever might be found on board the wreck. We find it stated in a London paper, that Stephen Chase was the steersman passenger saved.

There were no arrivals at Liverpool from the United States, from the 1st to the 8th of May, the winds having been easterly all that time.—Capt. Bennett informs that he has had rough weather on his passage home.

The West India Trade bill, and the Agricultural bill, were postponed to the 13th of May. The Catholic Peer's bill was to have a final reading on the 9th. The importation bill, and the navigation bill, had passed a second reading in the House of Commons.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Intelligence of an important character, as regards the Turkish squadron, arrived yesterday from Vienna. It was brought by an extraordinary courier, the advices being of the very recent date of the 24th ult. We learn that an official communication has been made from St. Petersburg to the court of Vienna, indicating on the part of the Emperor the most pacific sentiments, and a perfect acquiescence in the proposals submitted to him by the mediating powers, for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. The exact nature of the arrangements suggested has not transpired; but we are assured that the message from the cabinet of St. Petersburg was in a tone so conciliatory, (at a period too, when perhaps contrary sentiments were anticipated,) that messengers were immediately dispatched by the Austrian government to convey the agreeable intelligence to the different courts of Europe which have taken an interest in the negotiations. There is little doubt that a Congress—the expedient so often adopted for settling the affairs of Europe—is to be resorted to on this occasion, and that the period of its assembling is not far distant.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Mails from Hamburg, Holland, and Flanders, arrived this morning. The complexions of the accounts by these mails, is decidedly of a pacific nature; not the smallest fear of a rupture between Russia and Turkey appears to be entertained in the great cities of the continent.

An agent of the provisional government of Mexico has arrived at Hamburg, on his way to Spain.

The bargain about to be concluded between the Government and the Bank of England, fixes much of the public attention. The bank is to surrender that portion of its chartered privileges by which the number of partners in any other banking concern throughout England is limited to six; and in return for this concession, it is to be allowed to exercise all its other privileges and prerogatives until the year 1843, instead of 1833, the period at which the existing charter expires. What sort of a bargain this ought to be considered for the public, we may guess, from the cordiality with which it was received by the meeting of proprietors held on Thursday last at the Bank. The continuance of the monopoly was there regarded as having been got on such cheap terms, and, by necessary consequence, as having been sold by the Ministers so much beneath its value, that it was approved of unanimously by the Proprietors of the bank stock.

Ireland.—The distress, in consequence of a shortness of provisions, is very great. Subscriptions were raising at London, Liverpool, and other places, for the relief of the people. From an actual survey of a part of Clare, it is ascertained, that between 50 and 60,000 are wholly without the means of subsistence. In Limerick, Kerry, and Mayor counties, the distress appears to be in a similar degree in that described in the following account from Galway.

GALWAY, APRIL 27.

The distresses of the poor increase daily—new groups of beggars are constantly to be seen arriving from the country, principally from the westward. No spot upon the face of the habitable globe presents such a scene of misery, want, and wretchedness, as this town does at present. Many are now affected with that kind of fever which is ever attendant upon a want of food, and each day records some death after a very short illness. A town meeting is called for on the 6th of May.

April 28.—The price of potatoes this day was eight pence per stone. The situation of the poor is really deplorable.

There are many bad cases of fever, too, in the Fever Hospital.

Among other tales of high life which appear in the fashionable English periodicals, we were struck with the following:

Love Tokens.—The giving or receiving of hair, as a token of love or remembrance, has been long considered dangerous, nay fatal to the duration of an attachment. Never was the justice of this objection rendered more manifest, never more strongly exemplified, than by a late "marriage in high life." The now Countess of B— was "the relic of the late E. T. D., Esq., and "in one little month, or ere those shoes were old," and so forth, we find her once more a young and blooming bride." The Countess was remarkable for a beautiful head of hair—(was, we say, for it has not had time to be renewed.) On the decease of her late beloved husband, she approached the coffin in which his remains were about to be enclosed—seized a scissors, and (oh! heavy tale!) cut off, "at one fell swoop," those beautiful ringlets, "which (as she pathetically exclaimed upon the occasion) he had loved so much while living, and which he should bear with him to the grave;" suiting the action to the word, she cried with Gertrude, "sweets to the sweet," strewn them on his corpse, and was borne away inanimate.—Peace to his manes.

[New-York Amer.]

DOMESTIC.

MR. M'DUFFIE.

The following note from the Hon. George M'Duffie, was received in this city this morning.—It is dated,

"SISTER'S FERRY, 8th JUNE.

"The contest is over—I am wounded, but not dangerously—but four hours have elapsed, and I feel perfectly comfortable. The bullet entered obliquely into the back, just below the short ribs. Both surgeons agree that there is no danger—and my feelings indicate the same. We shall start this evening—and move slowly homeward."

Another letter, dated same day, from the friend of Mr. M'Duffie, says—"Our friend M'Duffie is shot in the small of the back—the wound, however, is trifling. We start this evening, by the advice of Dr. Fisher, for Mr. Fitzsimons' place, near Augusta. It is three hours since the fight, and every symptom has been favorable. M'Duffie is cheerful and strong."

We need not say how much we are delighted at this intelligence, which removes the melancholy apprehensions previously entertained, of the fatal termination of the duel between Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie.—*Charleston Courier.*

Sea Serpent, or something like it, captured.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 7.—We have conversed with a Mr. John Beers, a resident of Middletown, county of Monmouth, N. J. who arrived in this city on Wednesday night last, and states, that a monstrous creature, between 30 and 40 feet in length, 18 feet round, was captured on Monday last, in a Cove, at Brown's Point, near Middletown Point. The monster was discovered for two or three days previous, having the appearance of a large log floating, with two bunches, which afterwards proved to be fins. Two men shot balls into him from muskets, which had no effect. He continued flouncing about, but was unable, from the shallowness of the water, to get off. Five or six boats were then rigged and manned, and went in pursuit, and succeeded in putting five harpoons into him, which drove him on the shore, where they lanced and killed him. The creature has been skinned, and it required two horses and six men to drag the skin about 200 yards, which is to be stuffed and will be brought to this city on Tuesday next.

A number of old whalers and other seamen have been to view it, and they all declare that they have seen no animal of the same kind, and from the description given of a Sea Serpent, they consider it one of that species. That he had no entrails, no heart, but a liver which produced 4 barrels of oil, had six rows of small sharp white teeth. The upper part of the tail is about 7 feet, and the lower about three feet; the skin is of a leadish color, and will sharpen a knife like a stone. The throat large enough to pass a large man.

Nat. Adv.

Dr. Mitchell says this animal is neither whale nor flesh, but absolutely fish, of the shark species. He conjectures it to be what is familiarly called the *basking shark*—the most inoffensive of the race, and the first that has been caught in our waters.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.

On Saturday the 1st inst. Ansel Truby, Geo. Felter, Hiram Chase, Daniel Loomis, and Morgan Comstock, went into the river at Walton, Delaware county, N. York, to bathe. Truby was discovered to be strangling, when Chase swam to his assistance. The drowning man seized him by the hair, and with much difficulty he extricated himself and reached the shore. Loomis then made the attempt, but he also was seized by Truby, and with great exertions broke from his grasp.—About the same time Felter came to his

assistance; he seized Felter and kept his gripe upon him until they both sunk together to the bottom. At this perilous moment, a Captain Newbury, who had been sitting on the bank, threw off his coat and shoes, exclaiming "for God's sake don't let them drown," leaped into the water, and swam to their assistance. Felter, nearly expiring, made his escape; but the drowning man made a fatal grasp upon Newbury. When taken out, blood was gushing out from the mouth and nose of Newbury, which led to the supposition that Truby had clenched him by the neck. An attempt was made to resuscitate them, but without effect.

REV. MR. SUMMERSFIELD.

The Christian World, and the admirers of pulpit eloquence, will greatly regret to hear that the pious and the eloquent Mr. Summersfield is so very ill that slender hopes of his recovery are cherished. We never interchanged a word with him, we never saw him but once; yet, our hearts ache and our eyes overflow at the information that so interesting and extraordinary a young man, is likely so soon to be called from a world which he was admirably qualified to improve. "There is another and a better world," and to that world, it is humbly but confidently believed, he is rapidly but resignedly advancing. [Philadelphia Dem. Press.]

LANCASTER, (OHIO,) JUNE 6.

Sign of better times.—The court of common pleas for Fairfield county, commenced its session in this town on Monday last; the grand jury was but one day in session, and returned no indictments. The docket was gone through, with but one jury trial during the term, and the court closed its session on Wednesday, having sat three days only. There is not a person confined in the prison of this county.

A NEW CASE.

At a Superior Court of Law for the county of Spottsylvania, held in this town, the case of the Commonwealth against Robbins, was tried on Tuesday last. Mr. Robbins was indicted for cruelly and unmercifully whipping and beating his own slave. The defendant's counsel attempted to rescue him by arguing that the alleged offence was not indictable; but the court overruled the objection, and the point was reserved for the decision of the General Court. The jury retired but for a short time, and assessed the fine at three hundred dollars. This penalty, though small in itself, may be considered justly severe and exemplary, from the circumstances of the defendant. As this is the first case of the kind that is known to have occurred in Virginia, it cannot fail to be in the highest degree interesting to every humane bosom; since it exhibits the law interposing to protect the whole of our servile population from the merciless rigor and cruelty of those who are disposed to exercise their power in an unfeeling manner. We regard it too, as a striking instance of a good and liberal policy, as nothing surely, can be truly and ultimately politic, which directly outrages the right of humanity.—*Fredericksburg Her.*

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 25.

Last week our city was honored with the presence of several hundred clergymen—the Presbyterian General Assembly, Episcopal Convention, Methodist Conference, Associate Reformed Synod, and, as we are informed, the Baptist Association also, all sitting at the same time.—The General Assembly has not yet risen, and its present session will be rendered remarkable by the union, which has long been in contemplation, having been effected between the Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Churches.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

We are happy to hear that some of our domestic fabrics find not only a ready market, but are highly approved of by the people of South America. Letters to this effect have been received by the mercantile houses in Boston, concerned in the Spanish American trade. As an illustration of the consequence to which some descriptions of American manufactures have arrived, we have to mention that the Waltham cotton cloth, with the stamp of that corporation, has been imitated in England, and ship to this country for sale.

[Providence paper.]

COMMENCEMENT.

At the commencement at the University of North-Carolina, which took place on the 6th June, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz. James Bowman, John L. Davies, Wm. B. Davies, Thomas F. Davis, James G. Hall, Wm. A. Hall, Wm. Hordean, Benj. F. Haywood, Fabius J. Haywood, Thomas Hill, John A. Hogan, Joel Holleman, Wm. D. Jones, Samuel Kerr, Robert Kittrell, Robert G. Martin, Robert H. Mason, Washington Morrison, Robert N. Ogden, Wm. D. Pickel, Lucius J. Polk, Abraham Rencher, Marion Saunders, James B. Slade, Benjamin Summers, George Tarry, and Alexander E. Willson, being members of the senior class.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was also conferred on John Elliot, an alumnus of the University.

The degree of Master of Arts was

conferred on the same day upon the following persons, alumni of the University, viz. Dr. Thomas Faddis, Thomas I. Green, William A. Haywood, Jr. Walker Anderson, James K. Polk, Iverson L. Brooks, and Simon P. Jordan.—*Hillsborough Rec.*

NATURAL PHENOMENON.

A living Toad was found in a stone taken from the Canal, at Lockport, N. Y. "The nearest distance from the exterior surface of the rock, to his place of confinement, was about 6 inches." He expired in a few moments after being exposed to the air. Facts of this kind are well calculated to excite the speculation of the curious.—*Buffalo Patriot.*

Extract from a letter of Judge Toulmin of Alabama, published in the (London) Monthly Magazine for April.

"I enclose a specimen of the language of my neighbors, the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

"I made out this list in the Choctaw nation, about nine years ago, and the occasion was this: I had, a short time before, received a letter from Judge Innes, of Frankfort, in Kentucky, informing me, that in the year 1784, as some Southern Indians were passing through Lexington, to join the American army north of Ohio, an African negro was driving a wagon through the streets of Lexington, when, seeing some Indians, and hearing them converse, he suddenly stopped his wagon, and asked his master's permission, (who was riding near him,) to go and speak to the Indians. They were probably the first he had seen in America; they conversed together with apparent ease, to the astonishment of Mr. Parker, his master. He inquired of the negro how he could converse with the Indians? who told his master that he was a native of the town of Goldeau, in Africa; that while he was a boy, the negroes brought in some prisoners, and detained them there a long time, in consequence of which he learnt their language. He said that they were people of the same colour, with the same kind of long black hair, and spoke the same language with the Indians then present.

"For the purpose of examining more minutely into this affair, being on a journey into Kentucky, I made a list of the words included, with the assistance of an intelligent half-breed. There is, however, great difficulty in catching the sounds of the words so distinctly as to be able to spell them with accuracy. No two persons would spell them alike. On reaching Kentucky, I found to my mortification that the negro was dead. Mr. Parker, however, confirmed the account, and a neighbor of his (Preston Brown, Esq.) informed me that there were other African negroes in the neighborhood, who, though not previously acquainted with our Indians, could converse with them in their own language.

"These facts open an interesting field of inquiry, and seem to lead to a determination of the long agitated question, 'From what quarter of the world did the aborigines of America originally come?' I suspect that they may be allied to some of the tribes of wandering Arabs. Their habits are very similar, and those acquainted with the language of these tribes might, from the meagre specimens I have given of the Choctaw language, be able to determine whether there be such a similarity as would justify a suspicion that they were of one origin. I have seen no specimens of language of the modern Arabs which would enable me to pursue the inquiry; but many, no doubt, are in England."

Bernadotte.—On the eve of the battle of Wagram, Bonaparte gave the order that the soldiers were not to quit the ranks during the action, even to remove the wounded into places of safety; but Bernadotte did not insert this prohibition in his orders. During the battle his division suffered much, and many wounded lay on the plain. Bernadotte consequently ordered some horses to be detached from the artillery, in order to bring up the carriages in which the wounded were to be removed; and when it was observed to him that this step might expose the artillery to be taken, "What does that signify?" said he, "it is but brass; the blood of the soldier is more precious." The Emperor's order, however, had been executed throughout the army with the greatest strictness; inasmuch that a Marshal of France, seeing some grenadiers carrying their Colonel, whose thigh had been shot off by a cannon ball, made them lay him down, and said to the dying Colonel with an air of reprimand, "Sir, a soldier should know how to die, on the spot where he is struck." Col. Le Brun was near this Marshal, and shuddered. "Our trade is not carried on with rose-water," said the ferocious warrior: it is not on the day of battle that we are to think of Philanthropy."

Examinations are formidable even to the best prepared, for the greatest fool may ask more than the wisest man can answer.

SALISBURY:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1822.

We are requested to mention, that the Rev. THACKER MUMFORD, of the Methodist persuasion, will preach at the Court-House in this place, on Tuesday evening, the 9th instant. Notice of the time will be given by ringing the bell.

Mr. Stanly, in his Speech upon the Convention question, asks,—"Will not a Convention be unrestrained? Will it not have absolute power? Who can control it?" It is a pity he should need information on these points: every school-boy could tell him, that the people can control it; and moreover, that the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State a republican form of government, could restrain it. Besides, the doings of a Convention would be of no force, until they had received the sanction of the people. "Absolute power" means unlimited; the term, therefore, cannot be applied to a Convention, because it would be controlled by the people, and its powers limited by the Constitution of the Union. Mr. S. talks of a Convention, as though from its decisions there would be no appeal; as though it would play the tyrant like any Turkish despot, and take away life and property at its will: Now every body knows that this is all idle talk; a mere shift for lack of argument. The people would delegate to no body of men whatever, such power; in fact, they could not. Supreme power is inherent in them; and they could no more dispossess themselves of this attribute, than an individual could deprive himself of immortality.

In another part of his speech, Mr. S. again asks,—"Shall not the will of the master, the people, be preferred to the will of the servant, the legislature?" Here he grants all that we contend for. Here he acknowledges that the will of the people should be preferred. If the will of the people be in favor of a Convention, and the will of the legislature in opposition to it, that of the former, according to Mr. Stanly's own admission, should take precedence. Let the will of the people, then, be ascertained: but Mr. S. will oppose this. Here lies the inconsistency! He admits that the will of the people should be obeyed; and at the same time strenuously opposes the only means which can make him acquainted with that will!

Some weeks since, we sportively observed, that nearly one-third of the voters of Halifax were candidates to represent that ancient and venerable town in the next General Assembly. When penning that paragraph, little did we dream, ("good easy man,") what a storm we were brewing about our heads! Our remarks, intended all in good humor, greatly excited the inflammable gases of the editor of the Compiler, and he has exploded—upon us, like

"Gun, trumpet, blunderbuss, and thunder."

We hope he has sustained no injury from the discharge! So far, we are safe.

If, however, we have either insulted our brother type, or unjustly scandalized *Old Sam*, by underrating the number of her voters, we hold it magnanimous to ask forgiveness, and readily promise to correct the mistake as soon as the Compiler furnishes us with documents, showing the true number of voters—designating mulattoes, blacks, whites, male and female. We say female; for, be it known, that under our present constitution, the females of Halifax, possessing certain qualifications, are as much entitled to vote for a borough member as Mr. Wright himself: this is the opinion of excellent judges in the East. (Vide constitution, Section 9.) At present we will take leave of the editor of the Compiler, by recommending to him the following advice:

"At every trifling to take offence; That always shows great pride, or little sense."

EDUCATION.

The Governor of Massachusetts, in his message to the Legislature of that state, has the following appropriate and just remarks on the subject of education.

"In nothing was the piety, the good sense and the patriotism of the fathers of New England more conspicuous, than in their early care to provide for the instruction of children and youth. The least reflection is sufficient to satisfy every thinking mind, that the rights of self-government are not to be preserved unless they are known and duly estimated—and that destitute of mental culture men are incapable of sustaining a high and honorable independence. In proportion as ignorance prevails among a people, they are disqualified to judge of the nature and extent of their rights and privileges, whether civil or religious; and in the same proportion are liable to become the dupes of cunning, or the dependents of power. What motives, then, are wanting to induce the citizens of our happy country to cherish our literary institutions? to the efficacy of our colleges, Massachusetts is indebted, under the benediction of heaven, for her distinguished rank as a community. Her liberty, her constitution, her laws, her prosperity, and her fame, have resulted from the wisdom of her sons, elicited and matured under the genial influence of literature and science—while her Town Schools, in which her sages and statesmen have commenced their career of glory, are calculated to awaken the youthful intellect, to inspire a sense of character, and prepare the great mass of the people for understanding and defending their rights."

We have, at different times, called the attention of our readers to this subject, and endeavored to impress on their minds a proper conviction of its importance; and we again request them to take it into serious and prompt consideration. It cannot be a matter of indifference to them, whether their children shall grow up in ignorance and vice, or, moulded by the plastic hand of education, become the ornaments and pillars of society; whether those who are to succeed them, be virtuous and enlightened freemen, or ignorant, grovelling slaves. No. They cannot but wish their children may be wise and good—and education will make them so. We hold it an axiom, that a well educated people will be a virtuous people; and that an ignorant people cannot, for any length of time, be a free people. It is the duty of every one, then, to contribute towards the support of public instruction,—because every one is interested in the welfare of society. It is the duty of parents to educate their children; but if misfortune or poverty renders them unable, the duty is then transferred to the state. If this be true, how stands it with North-Carolina? Has she complied, not only with this duty, but with an express provision of the constitution? As far as we can learn, she has done neither. More anon.

EMILY, THE INDIAN PRINCESS.

Most of our readers with doubtless recollect the story of "Emily, the Indian Princess," which was published in the Carolinian sometime since. It was written by a gentleman from whom we have received several valuable communications; and although we supposed the story might be rather highly wrought, yet we had no doubt the material facts were correct. But if the statement in the *Augusta Chronicle*, (which follows,) is to be relied on, *Emily* is purely a creature of the author's fancy; and the story, though well told, loses half its interest, by destroying its credibility. It is possible, however, the *Chronicle* may have been misinformed; and that *Emily*, if not the south-western Pocahontas, is at least undeserving the character which he has given her. And this will appear more than probable, when we take into view the fact, that an English traveller has given an account of the same event, which differs not materially from that of our correspondent. Be this as it may, however, the editor of the *Chronicle* has related his story with a good deal of humor; and if it does not excite interest, cannot fail to amuse:

A correct and authentic History of EMILY, the Indian Princess.

It is the fashion with some people to begin with the first page of a paper, and read regularly through. If such is the case with any of our friends they will have been gratified by the article preceding this, to the amount of nearly two columns.—Fiction is often more amusing than reality, and on that account we dislike to do away with any part of the delusion arising from the story of "EMILY, THE INDIAN PRINCESS;" but in order to oblige some of our friends, we offer the public another account of the would-be South-Western Pocahontas.

The name of our Heroine, is MILLY; she was the daughter of Francis, the Seminole Prophet, commonly called by the Indians Hillie-hajo, or the Crazy Doctor. Nature made her form as uninviting as that of any other Squaw; and as her father was three quarters white, her complexion was of a muddy colour, having spots of the copper, running into spots of yellow and black.

At the point of time, when the romantic part of her history commenced, our heroine had been made a widow; but whether her first husband died from wounds received in battle, or from having eat too much *Safkey*, we have not as yet been able to learn. To the main point, however.—She was still in her weeds, when a full private who had deserted from the draughted portion of the Georgia Militia, tilted anawar upon the Indian camp. As his prisoner, the Prophet was disposed to have him put to death; but as liquor had been scarce for some time with them, Milly proposed that he should be sold to the Spaniards for Rum. This was an agreeable proposition, and he was accordingly sent to St. Marks, and was actually sold for a Quart. Previously to his departure, however, each of the Indians cut off a lock of his hair, as such an article gives the possessor a war name; and when our troops reached St. Marks, he was as bald as an Eagle. At the close of the Seminole campaign, our Hero returned to Georgia, but was shortly after taken into service as a waiter, by a field officer of the United States' army; and it was when they returned to Fort Gadsden, that the courtship took place.

MILLY came in with a party of half starved Indians, some weeks before; and by that time, had become quite a favorite with the soldiers, and instead of feeling horror-stricken at the sight of white men, she afforded every evidence that she liked them as well as she did whiskey, at least. Accordingly when our Hero's master told her that the people of Milledgeville, feeling a deep interest concerning her, had subscribed \$600 to promote the marriage, she pouted at a great rate; and was easily prevailed upon by her suitor's comrades, to refuse the money and himself to boot. She remained some time in the American Camp; and in a month or two after the courtship, she married an Indian, who had never been able to distinguish himself sufficiently to get a name that he could be known by—for we understand it to be the case, that the common Indians have no names. Our informants left the Indian country, shortly after; and know nothing further, concerning her.

The Washington Republican, and Congressional Examiner.

We observe that Thomas L. McKenney, Esq. of Georgetown, D. C. has issued proposals for publishing at the seat of government a new paper under the above title. The first number is to appear on the 7th August, and will be continued as an evening paper, twice a week, at \$5 per annum.

The editor declares his principles and sentiments in the following energetic language:

"It is the determination of the proprietor of 'The Washington Republican' to defend that Constitution, which has already given so many incontrovertible proofs of its peculiar consonance to the opinions and interests of the people. His scheme also embraces a vigorous and consistent support of the existing administration, so long as it shall continue to discharge the high duties entrusted to it with fidelity and economy. An enemy to waste and extravagance on the one hand, the proprietor avows an equal hostility against parsimony and injustice on the other. Disposed, determined, to watch over the disbursements of the public money, his vigilance will ever be sensibly alive to the fiscal operations of the government, as it will to the lawless and anarchical march of those desperate principles which, in the madness of retrenchment, would destroy the executive and the constitution together. His economy implies a correct and judicious distribution of labor and recompense—a watchful superintendence of the legislative appropriations—skill and decision in making and enforcing the fulfilment of contracts, and a careful superintendence of those officers to whom the charge of the public accounts is committed. The economy of the *Radicals* embraces a desolating, all-sweeping retrenchment, the rejection of all the claims of present labor for reward, and the striking off all securities for labor to come. Grasping at a sordid and momentary popularity, it looks neither to the means nor the consequences of its operations, but violently attempts to throw open the flood-gates of prejudice, and, on the inundation of all that is honorable, and beautiful, and constitutional, to float its promoters into the deserted seats of power. In resisting such a spirit, and in strongly marking the distinction between the economy of republicans, and the mere amputation of the *Radicals*, which would leave the government a limbed and desolate trunk, the proprietor feels that the sovereignty of public opinion will be established on his side. By that opinion—the natural and only legitimate source of all power—he is confident that his motives will be correctly appreciated, and his exertions generously rewarded. By that opinion he is content to stand or fall."

From this extract it will be perceived that the *Radicals* are no favorites with the Editor; and judging of his powers from the manner in which he lately handled a speech of Mr. Benton, Senator from Missouri, we think these *Radical* gentlemen will have no contemptible opponent.

In another part of his prospectus he promises to examine, in a series of political portraits, the characters, pretensions, and qualifications of all the most prominent members of Congress. If this part of his plan is executed with truth, judgment, and integrity, it cannot fail proving very useful in its effects, and highly interesting to the public. We fear, however, that the *Radicals* will come off rather shabbily in his strictures.

But as this new party, the *Radicals*, is but little known in our sequestered part of the country, it might not be amiss to introduce them to the more intricate acquaintance of our readers. To do this fully would require more time than we can just now spare—we shall, however, in a few weeks, resume the subject. At present, we

will content ourselves by giving the following further extract from the prospectus of the new paper:

"Party dissensions had subsided, and were rapidly floating down the tide of oblivion, when a new opposition, assuming to itself a name foreign to our institutions, suddenly appeared, and attempts to scatter the seeds of fresh discords. Under specious and popular pretenses, this new and audacious enemy aims, with the overthrow of those establishments which have been reared by wisdom and sanctioned by experience. The character of this spirit, though it professes to be that of reformation, may be estimated by the tone of its principles, and by the palpable means on which it relies for success. By false charges, and highly-wrought misrepresentations, it levels obloquy against the President, and those members of the Executive who have evinced the most enlightened and disinterested zeal in upholding the true interests of the country. It would cover the last of that 'patriot band,' which gave the country political being, with popular odium, and drive him from the presidential chair suspected and dishonored. It would even pursue him into his retirements and plant thorns of anguish in the pillow which shall receive the last impress of his venerable head."

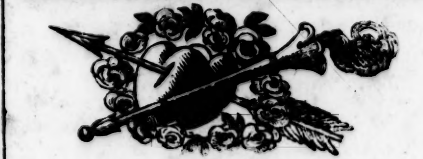
The tucks in the gown of a young lady, (for all are young who wear them) are sweet little ladders of love, for him to climb up and be happy. The more numerous they are the loftier the aim, and the more ambitious the pursuit. As the taunt and neat shrouds of a vessel indicate her readiness for sea, while a dismantled hull marks the period of uselessness and of repose, so the tucks on a gown indicate the youth, gaiety and elasticity of the wearer—while she who has no tucks in her gown, and has of course worn them all out, may as well be laid up in ordinary. *Charleston Courier.*

HEAR CLAY is announced in the Kentucky Reporter, to be a candidate for election to the next Congress, in the 3d Congressional District of Kentucky.

During the late session of the Legislature of Kentucky, a law was passed extending the prison-bonds to the limits of the state. This is certainly the next thing to abolishing entirely the system which authorizes corporal restraint for indebtedness. *[Nat. Intel.]*

A GOOD REGULATION.

The County Court of New-Hanover, at its present term, has passed an order, declaring that it will not grant Licences, after May term, to any person whatever, to retail spirituous liquors, within the town of Wilmington, unless the applicant shall have first obtained, from the Commissioners of said town, a recommendation, stating that he is a fit person to whom the same should be granted—and not then, unless satisfactory evidence is given to the Court, of "good conduct and moral character." From this salutary regulation, we have no doubt that much advantage will result to the citizens of the place. *Wilmington Recorder.*



MARRIED.

In this county, on the 9th ultimo, Mr. William Causey, to Miss Sally Tyngler.

In Cabarrus county, on the 23d ult. by John S. McCurdy, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Johnston, to Miss Celia Mitchell, daughter of Capt. Mathias Mitchell, both of that county.

Sale of Lots.

WHEREAS, at the last term of the Court of Equity, held for the county of Rowan, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March last, it was ordered and agreed, upon a petition filed in said court, among other things, that a town should be laid off upon the land of Letitia Wilson, a minor, lying at Mock's Old Field and in its vicinity, in the Forks of the Yadkin River: We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by said court to carry into effect the objects specified in said decree, having laid off a number of lots in said town, shall, by virtue of the powers vested in us by said decree, expose to sale, at Public Auction, the whole or part of said lots, at Mock's Old Field, on the first Monday and Tuesday in August next. As this place has long been the seat of much private business, as well as of a large separate election, regimental militia parade, &c. the commissioners deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the advantages which would result to individuals engaged in mercantile or mechanical pursuits, by locating themselves in the heart of the most fertile and populous section of the large and opulent county of Rowan. The terms of sale will be liberal: a credit of one or two years will be given, the purchasers giving bond and security.

SAMUEL JONES, HUGH L. BRALY, ALEX. NESBIT, JOHN CLEMENT, JOHN P. CARTER, Commissioners.
June 13, 1822.—6wt13

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.
IN Equity.—Original Bill.—Thos. Cox, complainant, vs. Thos. Davis, Jesse Briggs, and Abraham Estes, defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, at March term, that Abraham Estes is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for three weeks, that unless the said Estes appears at our next court of Equity, to be held for this county, on the first Monday in September next, at the Court-House in Rockford, and plead, answer, or demur, the said bill will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and heard ex parte.
JAS. PARKS, C. M. F.
June 13, 1822.—6wt13

Tax List.

THE Magistrate appointed to take the Tax List in the Town County, will attend at the Court-House for that purpose, on Friday the 4th July. Those concerned will please to attend to this notice.
June 23, 1822.—1w

Ebenezer Academy.

THE Trustees of the Academy, having had the experience of the Rev. ELIAS HANNAH as teacher for one year, have made a more permanent engagement with him. We would mention that he not only has our confidence, but that of the president of the college where he graduated, the Rev. Dr. Charles Coffin, as he was invited by him to be a teacher there. This Academy is on the way from Yorkville to Landford, thirteen miles from Yorkville, in a high, healthy, handsome situation. It is in a thick settled neighborhood, in sight of Ebenezer Church, where the Rev. Mr. Walker preaches. We have a post-office opened at the Academy, by which means distant students can hear very easily from their parents.

Mr. H. will teach nothing but the Latin and Greek Languages, and the sciences. For the use of students, there are a set of globes, an atlas, the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, with elegant plates, and the Gentleman's Magazine. We expect soon to have also an Electrical Machine.

As these advantages are considerable, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The exercises of the Academy are going on; and it is calculated there will be no vacation in the year, except four weeks, about New-Year.

Good boarding, for a considerable number, within half a mile from the Academy, will be obtained at \$70 per annum. Tuition in the Languages, \$24. Tuition in the Sciences, \$30. Payable annually.

JOHN GALLANT, JOHN H. BERRY, RAND. WEATHERS, JOSEPH MCORCLE, JOHN ANDERSON, Trustees.
York District, S. C. May 1.—3wt10

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Company, that all shares having any instalment due, and unpaid thereon, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Thursday, the first day of August next. The President and Directors will feel themselves bound to enforce the provisions of the charter against all delinquents. Pursuant to an order of the Board, the shares sold on the 27 of May last, and purchased in behalf of the company, may be redeemed by the original holders, at any time before the first of August, by their paying to the Treasurer of the company all arrearages, and incidental expenses. All persons having unliquidated accounts against the company, are requested to present them, at that time, for settlement.

By order of the President and Directors.
ISAAC T. AVERY, Pres't.
Lincolnton, May 27, 1822.—4wt11

Entertainment

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER,

AT his large and commodious Buildings, two doors east of the State Bank. He has lately employed an experienced and attentive Bar-keeper, who, with the aid of clean, well furnished Chambers, a well stored Cellar, Ice-House, Granary, good Osters, &c. is able, he flatters himself, to support his claims, in an increased degree, to the very liberal patronage his House has for so many years received.

Travellers and Private Boarders will continue to meet with those comforts and attentions with which they have, hitherto, been pleased to express themselves so well pleased.

The Northern, Southern, and Eastern Stages, put up at this House. May 1, 1822.

The Editors of the Georgia Journal, the National Intelligencer, and the Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers three times, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.
June 16, 1822.—106

A Good Hatter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one or two young men, of good habits, who understand their business. Those seeking employment may get a good job, by applying to the subscriber in Morganton, N. C.
103ft JOHN M'GUIRE.

Salisbury Bible Society,

Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

THE Officers, Directors and members of the society, who may not have received a copy of the Constitution, are requested to call on Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. They are also requested to use all their influence to obtain members and funds for this benevolent and important object, so as to be able to make returns of their proceedings at the first annual meeting of the society, to be held in Salisbury, on the first Monday in August next. A sermon will be preached on the occasion, at the Court-House, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and a contribution taken up for the benefit of the Society.

JONA. O. FREEMAN, Pres't.
Salisbury, June 18, 1822.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Sessions, 1822.

WILLIAM FLINN vs. Thomas Moore..... Original attachment levied on 509 acres of land.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case lives beyond the limits of this state.—It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday in August next, to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. j. c.
6wt12.—Price adv. \$2.

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.—SCOTT.



FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THE GIRL I LOVE.

I cannot love the girl whose smile,
No glimpse of constancy discovers;
Who, with a soft unmeasured smile,
Can entertain a score of lovers—
Who all are equals in her eyes,
And none are worthy of the prize.

Nor can I love the girl whose heart,
For mine has never felt a thrill;
Who meets me cold—and when we part,
Forgets me—and is colder still,
Whose breast as chill as winter's stream,
Has felt no passion but esteem.

Nor can I love the gay coquette,
Who by her fascinating power,
Would catch a thousand in her net,
Her sport to be a single hour—
And leave them there, nor care to see
Her captives set at liberty.

Nor can I love the meek of soul,
Who're neither pleasing nor offending;
Whose days in useless calmness roll,
No worse than first and never mending—
Whose bosom feeling, cold would be,
To every moving sympathy.

Nor can I love the forward Miss,
In company so teasing,
Who talks of that—and talks of this,
And thinks she's mighty pleasing,
Who tells me all she knows, and more,
Forgets—and tells it o'er and o'er.

But I can love the girl, whose smile,
Is seen to play for me alone;
Who scorns a simple coquette's wile;
Who's neither meek nor forward grown—
Whose heart was never known to rove,
Who loves as well as I can love.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

NEW-ENGLAND SUPERSTITIONS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.

Whether it is that the human mind delights in cherishing the impressions which most affected it in infancy; or, that from habits of indolence we neglect the means that would free us from their influence, and thus subject ourselves to feelings whose causes are indefinite, and whose effects are sometimes ridiculous—often fatal, certain it is, the legends of childhood are often verified in age by the very influence which these fables exercise upon our minds; and those who have sacrificed whole fortunes to the delusive promises of some pretended alchemist, or juggling astrologer, have not been beguiled more by the tempting lure of the gilded bait, than by the greedy hankerings of a morbid appetite, which would seize even the unbated hook. It is a fact, which speaks, perhaps, something in favor of the goodness, as well as the weakness of the human heart, that in all cases of gross and general deception, the deceived themselves, so far from being passive, contribute more than the deceiver to their own delusion.

The good people of the old colony have from time immemorial been more or less influenced by the predictions and warnings of some old sybil, who pretended to peep into fate through the bottom of a tea cup, and discern the movements of the heavens by the settling of her coffee grounds.

One of these beldames had for many years inhabited a hovel which had before been distinguished in the more dignified use of a fish house, seated near the extremity of a promontory, which overhung the centre of Plymouth bay. The ease with which she could derive substance from the shores, and, in the season, from the neighboring fish flakes, had probably induced the Pythoness to establish herself in so dreary a domicile, and the profit which she derived from predicting fair winds and favorable weather, did much towards conciliating the affection of the owner for her otherwise unpromising habitation.

So long and so successfully had Rachel foretold to the inquiring seamen the weather of the coming day, (an art which those who live on the seaboard, know to be easily acquired,) that they almost felt that she had an influence in the fulfilment of her own predictions, and not one was ever known to calculate a voyage into the

outer bay without consulting "Aunt Rachel" upon the morrow's weather, nor on their return did any neglect to leave a portion of their takings for a reward to her who had predicted or perhaps procured their success.

There were, indeed, a few in the village who affected to deride the talents of Rachel, and sneer at those who were influenced by her predictions, but it is said that even these, the minister, school-master, and physician, were always able to find an excuse for delaying any expedition, the event of which she might have pronounced against. And I myself recollect when a certain ordination lacked one of its counsel by the officious boldness of the prophetess of the storms.

The pleasure which Rachel found in the solitude of night in watching the flux of the sea as it cast its intrusive wave farther and farther upon the sand, served, if indeed any thing was necessary, to add to the awe with which her neighbors contemplated her character.

She was met in one of her midnight rambles by a party preparing for an early departure for the outer bay fishing, who anxiously inquired the probability of the morrow's weather.—Fair, said she, fair—to morrow sees neither rain nor wind; the minister must have less corn in his own field, to make his prayers available. "But, aunt Rachel, (they always put the last syllable to her name when they spoke to her at night,) do you see yon cloud in the west?"

What have I to do with west or south, said she. I have promised fair, tho' you might have chosen a better day than Friday, considering you take but one voyage in a year.—Just then a large vessel hove in sight. By the pale light of the moon, it was impossible to distinguish the class to which she belonged. She will come in, said Rachel, and for no good—we do not hear the sound of church bells at midnight for nothing.—But that was Plymouth clock striking twelve, said one of the company. Do we hear clocks, said she, four miles against the wind? and Plymouth clock too, a wooden rattle, with scarcely more work in it than the windlass of yonder chebacco boat?

Before the party had prepared for their departure, the vessel, a large brig, had come to, and anchored near the shore. This vessel, owned in that place, and loaded with sugar by a Boston merchant, had put in the harbor to effect some trifling repairs to her spars. One only of the crew was a native of the village, and he on the following day conducted his messmates to Rachel's hovel, to inquire into the prospects of their voyage.

John Burgess, said the augurer to her townsman, as the party crossed her threshold, have you done well in entering the Betsey? The poor man's curse is on her. Think you the vessel paid for in exchange notes will make a voyage? "But aunt Rachel," interrupted the sailor, evidently wishing a better reception for his comrades, "we did not build her." "If you would not have her fortune, flee her company. And is it for this, John, (continued the old woman,) is it for this your father, the Deacon, has prayed, that your mother has wept, that the blessing of the minister was given to your departure, to be found with wretches like these, land sharks, moon cursers!" "Avast there, old granna, said one of the strangers—give us none of your slack, or we will put a stopper upon your gab." A beam of fire seemed to flash from the old woman's eyes as she rose from her bench, and threw down the coarse table on which she had been leaning. You are known, said she, there's not a mother's son of you that was not swaddled in the ruins of a wreck.—Damned hag! said the oldest—but interruption was vain, the worst feelings of Rachel were roused, and her most painful recollection excited, the volubility of her tongue expressed the intensity of her feelings. There's not a moon curser of you all that has not braved the north easter to fix a light upon a pole to mislead the pilot, and wreck his ship for depredation; when you would not wet a foot to save a seaman's life. And who, you children of Devils incarnate, who but your fathers and mothers fastened the lantern to a horse's head, and thus in a storm wrecked the brig upon your cursed sands that left me childless and a widow? May he who rides upon the pale horse be your guide, and you be of the number "who follow with him."

The last imprecation scarcely reached the ears of the objects of her curse.

They went to their vessel and meditated a revenge every way worthy of the conduct that Rachel had charged them with.

The next morning about 10 o'clock, the village were alarmed by a strong light at or near the wharf. In less than 20 minutes every inhabitant but the infant and decrepid was at the place, and Rachel, half wrapped in the remains of an old sail, which had served as a bed curtain, was seen rushing from her burning hovel. No language can do injustice to the looks and gestures of this infuriated wretch. She ran round the scene of conflagration with the actions of a fury, howling her imprecations upon the cause of her calamity. Her grey hair was flying in the wind, and as she stood between the strong light of the blaze and spectators, its upturned points seemed tipped with living flame.

The next morning the brig prepared for sailing, and many of the inhabitants, either to see the ruins of Rachel's hut, or to watch the vessel's departure, flocked to the wharf, although it was Sunday.

The brig got under way, with a fine wind against the tide, and as she made her way smoothly down the channel, the attention of the spectators was invited to Rachel. She had seated herself upon a rock, which elevated its top considerably above the waves, although it was entirely surrounded by the tide.

The hollow moan which she had uttered was lost in the rushing of the waves upon the pebbly shore, and indeed she had scarcely been noticed in the bustle of preparing the vessel. When she was observed, the owner of the vessel attempted to offer her some consolation for the loss of her house—she replied, without once withdrawing her eyes from the receding vessel, "You need not comfort me—every barn could give me shelter if I should need it; but in three days I shall be tenanted in the narrow house which yonder wretches cannot burn. But you! who shall console you for the loss of your brig? Think you she can swim loaded with the curses of the poor? with my curses, which have never yet been vain?" "She has passed Brown's Island," said the owner, evidently affected by the vehemence of her manner, "and that is the worst shoal in the bay." Rachel grew more furious as the brig passed in safety any point or shoal which was considered peculiarly dangerous, and as the breeze freshened, her matted hair floated out like streamers upon the wind, her long bony arms were extended with imprecating gestures, and she appeared as she poured out her maledictions upon the authors of her calamities like the evil spirit of the ocean chiding forth the storms as ministers of her vengeance.

When the vessel had passed Beach Point, the last obstruction to navigation in the harbor, and forming the extreme southern Cape, which protected the whole bay, the owner relieved from the anxiety which the difficulty of the navigation naturally inspired, and which, perhaps, the ravings of Rachel increased, turned to the old woman, and again offered to console her for the loss of her house, and even tendered the use of another habitation, but she was raving in all the impotence of disappointed madness, her voice was inarticulate, she foamed at the mouth, and howled in most demoniac accents. Her face, and swollen eyes, that seemed almost starting from their sockets, were bent upon the single object of her curses, when suddenly her voice ceased, and she leaned forward in the very ecstasy of expectation. The eyes of the company following the bent of hers, were fixed on the brig; her sails were shivering in the wind, and all seemed hurry and confusion upon her deck.

In a few moments she slowly sunk from the view of the spectators, and nothing of her was to be seen but a part of her topgallant mast standing above the waves.

Rachel pitched forward into the water as she saw the vessel sink, and as the people were engaged in preparing boats to go to the vessel she died unnoticed.

The brig, which had struck upon a sunken and unknown rock, was afterwards raised with the loss of nearly her whole cargo and one man, the very one, it is said, who had put fire to the house.

The body of Rachel was found and buried on the spot where her house had stood. The rock on which the vessel struck is now called RACHEL'S

CURSE—and the grave on the promontory serves to this day as a land mark for the channel.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

Wilmott and Moore.—A few days previous to the evacuation of Charleston, a very rash expedition, suggested by col. Kosiusko, occasioned the loss of captain Wilmott, and lieutenant Moore, two of the most distinguished partisans in the service. The British buried Wilmott with the honors of war, and showed the greatest attention to Moore, who was removed to Charleston to receive the best surgical assistance. The limb in which he received the principal wound, was amputated, but mortification soon followed. Mrs. Daniel Hall, in whose house he lodged, and who watched over him unremittingly, being apprized of the business which brought the most distinguished surgeons, entered the apartment of Moore as soon as they had retired, and said—"I am happy to find that you have not been subjected to so severe an operation as had been anticipated—you appear to have experienced but little agony; I was constantly in the next room and heard not a groan." "My kind friend," he replied, "I feel not the least agony; but, I would not have breathed a sigh in the presence of the British officers, to have secured a long and fortunate existence."

Mrs. Sabina Elliott having witnessed the activity of an officer, who had ordered the plundering of her poultry houses, finding an old muscovy drake, which had escaped the general search, still straying about the premises, had him caught, and mounting a servant on horseback, ordered him to follow and deliver the bird to the officer, with her compliments, as she concluded, that in the hurry of departure it had been left altogether by accident.

At an assize in Ireland, a counsel had the effrontery to ask a most respectable parent, whether he had not been consenting to the seduction of his own daughter. "Fellow," replied the witness, "a question as gross as it is dishonorable, your native feelings might not allow you to have put; but I perceive that ten guineas endorsed upon your brief have eradicated the principles of the gentleman, and the true dignity of the man; that they have, also, not only stifled or extinguished what feeling you might once possessed, but excited you basely to violate those of an aged and already agonized parent. I might appeal to all present, and ask which is the greater villain, the man who commits, or he who, for a few paltry guineas, would excuse or palliate so great a crime, and protect and shield from legal vengeance so great a criminal as he who now stands before the crowded court?" The counsel heard and cowered under the rebuke.

Religious.

Extract from a Sermon by the late Dr. Kollock, on a text in Isaiah, lxiv. 6.—"We all do fade as a leaf."

"We all do fade as a leaf." It is true of whole generations of men. These rapidly flit across the surface of the earth, and having acted their parts for a few years, have sunk into the grave, while their places have been occupied by a new generation, as short lived and as transitory themselves. The earth, on which they indulged their passions, for which they contended, and which received their ashes, still subsists; but their places know them no more. The sun which enlightened them, shone upon their graves; and, undisturbed by their dissolution, continued its splendid course in the heavens, to publish to their successors the greatness of its Creator. Reflections of this kind, though affecting are useful; they teach us to make a proper estimate of human life; they show us its littleness in itself, and the wisdom of combining its pursuits with our eternal destination. Ye who are scheming, plotting, contriving, only for this world, look back to past generations and see how little you will gain, even if all your expectations be accomplished! What those generations now are who forgot God before the flood; or who in aftertimes reared those pyramids which so long have survived the assaults of time; or who reared or overturned the ancient universal monarchies; what those generations are to us, ours will be to our successors; unloved, seldom thought of, leaving few traces of its existence. The tree will still stand, be covered

with new leaves; but we shall have fallen and been forgotten.

But we may apply the text not only to generations, but also to every individual; and with respect to our bodies, how easy is it to show that "we all do fade as a leaf!"

Mortal man! consider thy body, and acknowledge this truth. It is indeed "fearfully and wonderfully made," and displays the perfections of its Creator. But the very delicacy of its formation renders it more liable to destruction. It is only surprising that a machine so complicated, consisting of so many thousand veins, and nerves, and vessels, and springs, should continue in order for a week or for a day. In whatever situation we place ourselves, whatever care we take of it, it will gradually decay; nothing can prevent its dissolution: each day of our life is a new combat with death, which, finally victorious, will break down this fabric, and reduce to its first principles this animated dust. To this state we are hourly advancing. As the various tinges of the leaves become imperceptibly stronger and stronger, till they fall; so on us are insensibly impressed indications of the diminution of our vigor and the approaching termination of our days.

But the leaf does not always remain till autumn gradually separates it from the parent tree: often it is nipped off in an instant by a sudden frost, or rudely torn away by the fury of the storm. Like this leaf we too may fall, and never attain the period of old age. How few arrive at the ripeness of age, and sink under the inevitable decays of nature! "Our foundation is in the dust, and we are crushed before the moth." Ten thousand circumstances, which we can neither foresee or avert, may cut short our days. Every pore affords an avenue to death. Violent disease may in a few hours do the work of years in breaking down the system. The food that we eat, incapable like that of Eden, of rendering us immortal, may lay the foundation of incurable diseases. The air that is necessary for life may be loaded with pestilential vapour, and the next breath that we draw may take in something that no human skill can expel. Every where we are encompassed by so many perils, that we should long since have perished, had not a particular providence watched over us: every where our last hour may sound.

"We all do fade as a leaf." The lives of the antediluvian patriarchs might have been compared to the tree which endures for centuries: but the longest lives among us are too short to be compared to the more durable productions of nature, or even to the works of art. The oaks which our fathers planted, will afford shade to our descendants after we have perished from the earth. Cities, states, and empires, will remain, when those who inhabited them pass away and are forgotten. Nay, the monuments of human power will resist the corrosions of time, when the hands that reared them are dissolved in the grave.

"We all do fade as a leaf." How loudly is this proclaimed by observation and experience! Where are those who began with us the career of life? How many of them have dropped into the dust and are forgotten? Where are the friends with whom we associated in the morning of our days? Them we have not forgotten; but many of them are removed into the eternal world, and we are prosecuting our journey through earth without them. Where are those with whom in past years we associated in scenes of business, of pleasure, or of devotion? How many whose names are blotted for ever from the list of life! Yes, recollect how often thou hast been called to mourn; of how many dear friends and relatives thy bosom has been riled; recollect that the separations that thou hast endured have also been experienced by others; consider that at this moment many tender ties, which have been cemented by years, are dissolving; many parents gazing on the cold corpses of their children; many children weeping over the authors of their days; many wives and husbands torn from the hearts of those who loved them; with these reflections go to the repositories of the dead, and mark how many hillocks rest upon those bosoms, which lately beat high with life, and hope, and pleasure; but now, frozen by the touch of death, have for ever ceased to palpitate; and then confess with the prophet, that "we all do fade as a leaf."

Good humor and mental charms are as much superior to personal beauty, as mind is to matter.